Amnoements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER, - "Kerry" and "Jessie Brown." Mr. and Mrs. Ding Benticenth, and Shiel Barry. GRAND CPERA HOUSE,..." Le Roi Carotte.". Mrs. John Wood, Miss Rose Herice, and John Brougham.

John Wood, Miss Rose Herror, and John Brownian.

OLYMPIO THEATER. —" Aladdin." Miss Lydia hourd from a distance.
Thompson and Harry Rockett. Union Square Theaten,-"Agnes." Miss Agnes the and D. H. Barbins.

WALLACK'S THEATER. - "Lord Dundreary." E. A. Sollera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Lecture: "The Norman Conquest." For T. Burke. AMERICAN INSTITUTE,-Forty-first Annual Exhibi-CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at No. 720 Broadway

IRVING HALL.—Lecture; "Polarized Light." Prof. STEINWAY HALL-Concert. Auton Rubinstein. St. James Theatre. San Francisco Minstrels. Tony Paston's Opena House. — "Dinglespiel's

Onsinces Nonces

THE CAMPAIGN OVER. NOW THEN TO BUSINESS.

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daire, fur Tribune, New-York.

Mem-York Daily Tribuna.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

The Processar Government has resolved to reorganiz met yesterday.

The second fire at Boston was coon subdeed, and the funeral was held at Thiladelphia, Blehop Whipple preaching the discustion.

The private market of the Manhaitan Company was Gold, 1141, 1101, 1124. Thermometer, 60,

Gov. Hoffman has designated Thursday, Nov. 23, as Thanksgiving Day, thus uniting with make good the deficiencies, and keep up the the President in the selection of that date. Last year, there was a tittle boggling about the date, but the President is so early in the City slone: the companies elsewhere field with his proclamation that there is no in this State meet their Habilities reason why, this year, all the States should not observe the festival on the same day.

Some time ago attention was called to the fact that the gas companies were charging plus only and not capital is touched among greater prices to the City than to private cus- the Penusylvania companies. From Great tomers. It was also alleged that a greater Britain the cable messages come to the reprenumber of burners were included in the gas sentatives of the foreign insurance companies, bills than were really in the streets and parks, "Draw on us for the amount of your losses," for lighting which the City pays so dearly. and in the long list which we elsewhere pubthis matter, it appears, and in allowing claims | seem to be the prevailing characteristic of the of gas companies, yesterday, a deduction of statements of insurance officers. \$214,179 29 was made from the whole amount. This is a considerable saving, and, if final, may be properly credited to the account of

that the privileges of the free-zone, which served to shelter criminals on the Mexican borders, have been fully restored. From the language of the telegram, there is some reason to believe that the decree is only temporary in its operations. The Mexican Government, wn interest, should avoid making it

It may be a little late, but it is, nevertheless, good that the Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance ferbidding the construction of Mansard roofs in this city, except of fireproof materials. What constitutes "fire-"proof" materials is, perhaps, an open question; but there is no difference of opinion as to the need of enacting severe regulations applying to the building of these fire-traps on top of city structures. Boston and Chicago have proved how dangerous are these inflammable architectural fancies hanging high in the air. New-York, which has innumerable slight Mansard roofs for out of the reach of the fire engines, may find to its cost that framing on roofs structures ferbidden on the ground is inviting calamity. The warning has been often repeated; the proposed precaution is not taken a day too soon.

OUT OF THE ASHES.

At last the flames which have laid wasted the business center of Boston are fairly quelled. Men begin to survey the field and look squarely in the face the great disaster. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the proportions of the calamity diminish rather than increase as they are scanned. A people already wrought to the highest excitement, were sure to be greatly alarmed by such an outburst as that which occurred yesterday morning, when an explosion of escaping gas caused a new fire, which threatened to plunge into another rich region of the city. But the flames were stayed, and Washington-st. still remains the north-eastern boundary of the district laid in ashes. With these He probably never felt any of that gaudium alarms about them and the ruins still blazing, it is too soon to expect a clear statement from the Boston insurance companies. Most of them are reported to be in a condi tion to pay at least fifty per cent of their losses, while few companies outside of Boston are broken. So much at least is reassuring and cheering in the midst of the general con-Az for the total loss, it is variously esti-

tanted; but scarcely any local authority puts great armies, or the initiative in great camit at a larger amount than \$100,000,000. Bos-Jon offices hold risks amounting to \$30,000,000. man to strike a titudes in historical pictures, The area burned is now ascertained to comprise or to be mouthed over rhetorically in "Grand 60 acres; this space was nearly all embraced "Army" speeches. He was a faithful, industriin the Fifth Ward, which contained a popula- ous, well-educated, capable, and modest officer; tion of 14,103, according to the last census.

These 60 acres are now bare, save for a smoking mass of rules, marked here and there by tottering tower or wall. Within this description of a good place in these respects probably any

lated district we cannot tell what is service who will suffer less by the cold-FIRTH AVENUE THEATER,—"The Road to Rain." by a failitary police, and our voluminous poleons, old or young. He was no Thunderoports refer only vaguely to the fire, vapor,

> and it is admitted that there will be much who ewell on the streets which fringed the boose or home. Numberless men, boys, and young women are temporarily thrown out of assistance from abroad. Rich, benevolent, thoughtful Boston, always so ready to respond to the cry for help, is just now crippled and burned Boston. Cities that send aid will be sure that in no other municipality in the Republic will gifts and charity be so economic forces of the city have not been wasted in rist and violence. It has been with militamen; but the peace has generally been well kept. And it is recorded, to the lasting honor of the Puritan City, that its great fire was "well-managed and well-con-"ducted to its close."

> INCMPT PAIMENT OF INSURANCE. It is a subject for congratulation that the insurence interest of the country meets the strong end sudden strain that is put upon it, and dihough here and there an overstrained fiber gives way, the bulk holds securely. Insurance to be worthy its name, must assure safe pay ment when losses come, and the fact that the loss in great is evidence of the greatness of seined men's minds at Chicago during that fire, that people there supposed no insurance cumuales in the country would survive it; and will be recollected that when the first dissitches were sent from the East to that city, aying this company and that company will pay their losses in fell, dispatches came back that seemed overflowing with thankfulness. "We did not hope for it," said one recipient; "It is too good to be tree," telegraphed another.

equal ebeer to Boston. No large insurance its lightlities in full; not more than two or ompromise their indebtedness; perhaps none. Already wherever the lesses exceed the surplus, steps have been taken by our citizens to prestige of the companies to which they have ent their names. But not New-York Connecticul, a State whose insurance interests are enormous, responds with similar promptness; there will be no failure there A Philadelphia telegram announces that sur-

Among the causes for this readiness to meet most prominent is the fact that the loss is vanced the fortunes and increased the happivery well distributed. They were all willing ness of that metropolis. Purification and pur-The Government of Senor Lerdo, whose ac- enough to take risks in Boston, and only gation carry a deep significance in their etyto the Presidency of Mexico gave grieved because they could not obtain them. promise of a new era of reform in that coun- We do not pin much faith to the sapience of try, has adopted a measure which cannot fail | the few who are wise after the fact, and proto be fruitful of discord in the future as it claim. "I told you so," as the evidence has been in the past. A telegram informs us of their wisdom about Mansard roofs and narrow streets. In general the distribution of Boston risks has been in about a fair proportion to the ability of the companies hat obtained them. But another cause for the promptness with which the companies announce their readiness to pay their losses is that, net to put too fine a point upon it, "it 'pays." Prompt settlement of insurance claims is of the highest order of financial wisdom, and brings in increased patronage abundant reward. With every dollar that we assist Boston we are thus assisting ourselves.

THE CLOSE OF A GOOD CAREER. Yesterday, George Gordon Meade, Major General in the Army of the United States, was carried to his last resting place by his friends and comrades. It is rare that the death of a man of such position and of such illustrious record excites so little of public interest and comment. The victor of Gettysburg has passed from the earth almost without the notice of the country he served so well. His obsequies had all the circumstance which orders from headquarters could give them. The President himself came from lieutenant. But, at least outside of Philadelis customary when a great man falls in Israel.

Washington to testify his respect for his dead phia, there was no such popular mourning as The cause of this apparent apathy lies doubtless in the character of Gen. Mende. He was a man of such even, such exact temperament that he was free from those emotions and impulses, those eccentricities of feeling and setion which give to the soldiers and their friends at home those easy and broad impressions of character which are fixed and conveyed in epithets and nicknames. He was never called Daddy, or Fighting George, or Peney, or Stonewall. It is doubtful if any soldier in his command ever ventured to think of him but as "Gen. Meade." He cared nothing for the parade and show of military life. certaminis which the so-called magnetic men know, or pretend to know. He had no aspirations or ambitions but to do his immediate duty as well as he could. He was not even eager for promotion and recognition, as most soldiers are. He received a good deal of it in his time, but seemed always to think more of the added responsibility than of the superfluous buttons. He deprecated praise, and used to say that he was not fit to take the command of paiges. It is clear he was not the kind of a

going on; lighted by dying flames blooded investigation of the Motleys of the but shrouded in smoke, it is strictly guarded future. He will not be ranked among the Nacrashes, and detonations which are seen and for the man who would call him one. He fought many battles, but rarely of his own slioston is cheery; a home view of the situ- seeking. He gained one saperb and decisive ation shows that though there will be failures, victory, but probably would have greatly premost of the losers will resume and go on as ferred driving Lee from Pennsylvania without before. Very many-a majority-of the firms it. In those final murderous and effective which have suffered most severely are old campaigns in Virginia he did his work with couses, and are fully solvent. The disaster is incomparable skill and zeal; but it was by no means without remedy. Meantime, a work he never would have set others to do. discens' relief organization has been formed, His friends have sometimes blamed the public for its scant enthusiasm in regard to real want and destitution. Many poor people him. But if he never profited by popular adulation, he never suffered from popular malice. southern boundary of the fire are without If his fame had no rocket-flights, it had no tumbles like the recket-stick. He is one of the men whom history will call happy. His employment by the burning of shops, stores, and | life was laborious, full of honors and success. factories where they have wrought. With a New- He had his share of glory, without that con-England Winter coming on, these will need spicuous eminence which tempts the dart of envy and malevelence. His public career was free from vicissitudes as his private life was free from storms. He was a good soldier, a true patriet, and an honest man. He deserved well of the Republic, and received, as a general thing, the credit he deserved.

RECUPERATIFE FORCE.

It is with communities as with the individual. There are men who at once lose heart, and helplessly succumb to ill-hap and ruinous losses; and, in the world, there are doubtless many cities which, visited by a vicissitude like that which has overtaken Boston, would wait in a lethargy of despair for the next dubious turn of fortune. Such, however, is not the habit of the English race, and no where more particularly than in the capital of New-England has the invincible fortitude of that race been inherited. The first impulse of the Augho-Saxon sailor, after he has recovered from the shock of wreck, is to construct from the fragments of his shattered ship a raft upon which he may float to some more hospitable layen. The first movement in Boston will be to see what brands have been snatched he need. It added to the depression that from the burning, and to what purpose they can be used in rebuilding the prostrate temple of industry and enterprise. The people of Boston have justly valued themselves upon the rapidity with which their city has advanced to a position of opulent importance; but we overestimate their character if they do not now take an equal pride in proving to the world that the smoke of the conflagration has not confused their heads any more than the fire has melted their iron will. Nor is there To-day New-York is sending a message of anything in the history of such calamities to discourage them. There is hardly any great company in this city will fail to respond to city upon the face of the earth which has not suffered, at one period or another, in the same three of the smaller companies will have to way. Burning is bad enough, but burning complicated with war is infinitely worse. We shall see the difference, if we consider how a prolonged siege, followed by capture, ruins a populous city and all within its gates. Then not only are edifices destroyed by fire or by the cannonade, but the end of all finds the wretched populace more than decimated by pestilence or hunger or battle, physically weakened by want, and morally prestrated by despair. Yet after a hard fortune like this, many a city has advanced to more than its pristine wealth, splendor, and activity. In this world of chances and changes, there is no ruin which can be considered final. There is hardly one important city in the United States-New York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Portland, Chicago-which has not suffered the fate which has now evertaken Boston; yet all The Board of Audit have carefully examined lish readiness for payment and settlement these in wealth and population are not to-day appreciably the worse for their purgation. It is certain, according to the authority of all historians, that the great historic fire which demands on the part of our companies, the desolated London in the end materially admology; and the fable of the Phonix, like most fables, has a profound meaning. We have said so many times and so many times have heard that the uses of adversity are sweet, that we have weakened our sense of the truth of the adage. In another place we have carsorily sketched the past history of Boston-a history which shows with what

> the pressure of adverse fortune. Having lost so much, the inhabitants of Boston are not the philosophical race which they have the reputation of being, if they do not console themselves by reckoning how much they have saved. They still retain the local position which to them has been so valuablethey still occupy the moral center of New-England. The long lines of railway covering the Far West and terminating in Boston are untouched. The manufactories which are everywhere established in Massachusetts, in Maine, and in New-Hampshire, must still find in Boston a market. The business facilities which have been for a little while suspended must be speedily revived, while morally the will of the community will be intensified, its energy quickened, its industry stimulated, its sagacity sharpened by emergencies. Nil Desperandum is the only motto. The way may be rugged, the difficulties disheartening, the deprivations many and great, and the labor demanded heavy; yet Boston will go forward with a good heart and prove herself equal to the demands upon her energies. Her people may have seemed cold to those whose more impulsive manners proved no warmer nature; but those who knew them better, have always comprehended the sterling virtues which were hidden under a demeanor somewhat undemonstrative, and have been sure that in the day of trial they would not qualities. The country needs Boston yet, both as she contributes so largely to the national prosperity and as she affords an example of thriftiness combined with intellectual culture and elegant tastes. She would have still, though her money capital were gone, as it is not by any means, the riches of reserved force, and these will be a guaranty of her complete

noble superiority she has always shaken off

resuscitation. BUSINESS ASPECTS.

Wall-st, took the Boston fire far more quietly than many bad expected. There was nothing like the panic that followed Chicago. Stocks fell off from 3 to 7 per cent, and then recovered from 2 to 4 per cent of the loss. Better than all, the feeling, though anxious, is hopeful; and we are sure the whole country will breathe more freely as it learns how its financial capital has met the shock.

Opinions in regard to the extent of the loss differ considerably; but from a careful comparison of estimates made by men familiar with the localities, we conclude that the less must be over \$100,000,000.

buildings in our country; and of these a clean sweep seems to have been made-in Summer, Bedford, Milk, Franklin, Federal, Devonshire, Pearl, Arch, Broad, and Kilby-sts. and Winthrop-place. The buildings here were all, or nearly all, of massive structure. If we estimate their value, exclusive of land, at from eighty to one hundred millions, it would not, in the opinion of competent judges, be above their real cost, or certainly beyond the cost of rebuilding at the present time. The losses in merchandise may be estimated at from thirty to forty millions. It is not, then, improbable that the aggregate loss by this great disaster may reach an amount of from

\$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Fortunately the losses fall mainly upon a class more able to endure them than in the Chicago calamity; but still there will be great distress and suffering. Many a business man who went home on Saturday afternoon independent, finds himself to-day destitute; many an opulent merchant will now be obliged to struggle to keep his head above tiens to its dectrine, which imprisonment and other water. Parts of Bigh, Lincoln, South, and persecutions failed to remove, and which were hardly other streets south of Summer-st, were composed of tenement-houses, occupied by poor Among these people. there must be a great deal of suffering and distress, and it will be charity well bestowed to contribute to their rian, says of these exiles: "They were about relief. To that end we trust the wealthy and to leave the land of their fathers' sepulchers to assist the citizens of Boston in distributing contributions with a liberal band. In regard to the merchants who have been tions which constitute the bliss of civil society. In the most conspicuous victims of this calamity, it is almost superfluous to say that the most liberal accommodations and the greatest indulgence should be granted; while kindness in every way should be extended to a noble, suffering city, which has always itself been prompt to aid other cities and communities afflicted by sudden and unexpected misfor-

It is perhaps premature to calculate the effect of this calamity upon the business interests of the country. Chicago was a debtor was not strange that the earliest religious services city. Besten is undoubtedly a creditor city, and has capital scattered in various ways over the whole country. New-York itself is doubtless a debtor to Boston if the balance were struck; and it is probable that drafts upon these resources of Poston's wealth will cause chimney taking fire, and communicating the flames some disturbance. Still the relations of to a thatched roof. And there was another terrible the two cities are so close and inti- fire in Charlestown in 1650. There was a still greater mate in business matters that the move- fire in 1076-greater perhaps because there was ments of capital are not likely to be more to burn. But the little town went on abrupt, and whatever the effect may be, we are not liable to any severe or immediate dians, Quakers, Baptists, Witches, and other annoyare not liable to any severe or immediate trouble. It is reasonably clear, however, that

HINTS FOR HOUSES

The lesson of Chicago passed absorbates absorlutely unheeded by New-York builders. Shall that of Boston? Are we to go en, defying Boston, has enforced, making our mere food, our elevators mere conduits for flame, our windows ready means for its access, and our partition walls too thin to check its and hard fare" that, after a few years, the land prospeedy spread from one end of a block to the duced more than was consumed by the inhabitants other?

Pica-proof buildings burned like the rest in Chicago; in Boston, the fire was almost exclusively in a fire-proof quarter. In effect, scarcely one in a thousand of our present buildings is fire-proof. How shall they be inghouses and seventy odd warehouses, with sevmade so ?

building material in crowded localities. An was computed at £200,000; and it half ruined isolated building of Granite, if otherwise well- the colony as well as the town. Fortunately there constructed, would probably be very hard to was a moiety which resisted ruin. like glass. Chicago showed free-stong and cast iron to be almost equally unsafe. In a word, the only walls we have yel found that cannot be burned down are walls of brick.

Next, the usual Mansard roof must be abolished as a nuisance and an abomination. It is a fire trap of pine lumber, barely covered with a thin sheet of metal or slate, and put up beyond the reach of fire engines. It is very easy to kindle it and nearly impossible to extinguish it; while its hight enables it to seatter firebrands on every roof in a neighborhood. They are talking of incendiaries in Boston; the Mansard roof was their real incendiary. But it must be remembered that the main objection lies to its crection over an unsafe building, and to the use of it on a wooden frame-work. Put it over a building otherwise safe, and construct it of slate or metal on an iron frame, and it is perfectly safe.

Next, the use of wooden joists to support floors, in crowded or exposed parts of a city, should be prohibited. Iron, if so fastened to the walls that it may warp in heat and thus tumble them down, is nearly as bad. The same may be said of its use, in the midst of combustible material, to uphold brick walls.

Iron shutters are indispensable. To what end construct a fire-proof building, fill it with inflammable material, and then leave but a pane of glass between it and a fire raging furiously on the opposite side of the street, or in an adjacent building ?

The wonderful rapidity with which Chicago recovered from the effects of her great fire give assurance that Boston will also, before long, retrieve her losses in the recent calamity. Not only has the population of the Lake City increased during the be found wanting in all manly and valuable past year, but her general presperity has advanced, even when due allowance is made for the natural increase of wealth that would have taken place had no great disaster occurred. It appears from the statistics of the twelve months since the fire, compared with those of the year 1870, that the receipts of grain have been 28 per cent greater; that the wholesale trade has advanced from \$402,000,000 to \$450,000,000, while the value of the manufactured products has increased more than one-third. The rebuilding of the New Chicago displays similar evidence of the indomitable spirit of her people. Nearly eight miles of permanent, magnificent buildings have been erected at a cost of more than ings have been erected at a cost of more than \$10,000,000, defrayed mainly by enterprising citizens who never lost confidence in the advancement of their city. Not a printing office was left by the fire in all Chicago except a few job offices, and all the leading newspaper establishments were destroyed. Now, the city is amply supplied with presses; all the principal journals have revived, and the leading one, The Tribune, has a larger circulation, greater receipts, and a liner building than before the fatal sth of October. In view of these facts, no one need doubt that Resurgam would form an appropriate motto for devastated Boston.

Ah! here is an American tourist who has been

novels. The father (of course) refused his consent; but the lovers ran away to Killarney and were made one. Papa has now (of course) rejented, forgiven the happy pair, and all, we may now hope, will go as merry as a marriage, &c., &c.

THE BUENED CITY.

A glance at the history of Boston from the date of

period will show at this mement which so thor-

oughly tests the endurance of her inhabitants that

troubles of Boston may be said to have begun before she was bern, in the unvielding bigotry with which Elizabeth maintained the geremonies of the Established Church and fairly | I passed through the burning streets at 2 o'clock alled the Puritans into existence as a religious body, by insisting that the church service should be one at which they could not assist. Objection to the services of the Church soon were enlarged by objecrefuted by the fires of Smithfield in 1575. The mofestations of James were followed by those of Charles Stuart and Bishop Laud until the project of a refuge in Massachusetts Bay was seriously considered and finally carried out. Prince, the histoaffection which so powerfully bind a good man to his native soil, and to dissoive these tender associaordinary cases, the pain of separation is lessened by the promises of hepe-the pleasure of another interview; but here adicu, to most of them at least, was to be the last, like the final farewell to a departing spirit." The sufferings of the first colony at Salem belong properly to the history of Boston-the pestilence which caused eighty deaths in the little settlement in one Winter-the peril of starvation, and n thousand discomforts which find no record in the pages of history. The second emigration had also its share of trou les-fover, senryy, the dread of the insolent French, and of the shelking Indian foe. It were those of fasting and prayer, for relief from a hundred wants and for protection from as many surrounding and mortal perils. There was a malignant disease which prevailed in the Colony in 1646. It is curious to note that the first fire occurred in 1631, burning two houses, the casualty occurring from a ances. Wheeler, Hatchinson, Williamson, Williams, and other "heretics" gave infinite trouble. The ont of existence, an actual loss which must be borne, directly or indirectly, by people in Boston, New-York, and other cities. No man of business can say with confidence that he will escape endirely the effects of this catastrophe, for he may feel it through friends here and there, and in ways of which he fittle dreams. In all its aspects, therefore, we regard it as a very great national misfortune. for she sent of from time to time little colonics until she was surrounded by a family of thriving daughters. There was a spirit of liberty even then in the Tri-mountain settlement, which continued to increase until it calminated, after infinite contections with the Home every law of safety which, first Chicago, and Government, in the Revolution of 1776. Hutchinson, the historian, says, with philosophical and moral roofs tinder-boxes, our floors and partitions | accuracy, that "straits and difficulties at the beginning of the colony had produced industry and good husbandry." It was only, he adds, "by hard labor so that "the everplus was sent abroad to the West Indies, the Wine Islands, and other places." It may not be inappropriate to notice what the an-

pulista call "the terrible fire" in Boston which oc eral vessels and their lading consumed to ashes." First, we must have an end of Granite as a It was the work of an incendiary; the whole loss

great fire in a narrow street, it flies of Massachusetts Bay. With both there was a chronic far south as Summer-st., and from Washing misunderstanding. Randolph, who brought over a back to the water. The Hartford and Erie Ra veyor and Searcher of the Customs, was a great nuisance. It was odd that upon the next day after his | Broad-st., but Rowe's Wharf and Central arrival, in October, 1633, "a destructive fire hapened in the richest part of the town. It was on the great number of dwelling-houses, ware-houses and vessels." Jealous and angry people supposed that this fire was "kindled by dolph's procurement." The calamity of Sir Edmund Andress we can merely mention-as usual, the colonists got the better of the creature of the crown. It was far worse for Boston that she could do no better than hang four poor Quakers; but she has paid roundly for her intolerance. She has never heard the last of the matter stace. She had another big fire in 1711, and then sapely concluded to try what virtue there would be in a little precaution. For all this, we regret to say, that in the history of Boston there are a great many fires recorded, even at that comparatively early time, and that many of them were very destructive. In fact, Dr. Snow heads one of his chapters with this igneous quotation:

"In rest and wreathing columns flashed The flame, as foud the roin crashed, And here and there the crackling dome Was fired before the exploding bomb,"

But the days of more serious trouble were approaching-the days of resistance to tyranny and taxation. It is the duty of the whole Republic to remember at this time that if we owe anything to the Revolutionary fathers, many of the boldest and most persistent of them were sons of Boston. The sister colonies at that time were prompt gratefully to recognize the obligation. It is enough here to say that Beston, by her fidelity to freedom, risked not only her political but her material existence; her comfortable homes, her well-filled warehouses her growing commerce and the lives of her inhabitants. How much she suffered, and how nobly she recovered herself under the auspices of a hardly acquired liberty, it is nunecessary to relate. It as the culmination under the House of Hanover of the efforts of the House of Stuart to destroy the mmerce of the colony

But the city was destined to suffer in the same way under the policy of her own national government. Once more through the policy of the embargo, the non-intercourse act and the war with England, her commerce, which had grown great and lucrative, was well nigh ruined. It was then that John Randolph warned the Administration "that they were treading in the footsteps of Lord North."

he allusion was significant.

For the last half century, however, the career of loston has been one of almost uninterrupted presently. Still the commercial progress of the city as been more than once seriously interrupted by has been more than once seriously interrupted by the policy, or rather by the want of policy of the Government, and Boston might perhaps reasonably complain that she would have been vastly more successful and infinitely less embarrassed if she had only been let alone. She has, however, always is ided to the legislation of the General Government. If her trade was ruined, she turned her attention manufactures; if her manufactures were seriously mediled with, she returned to trade. The activity and industry and intelligence of her people has succumbed to no check. She has gradually absorbed surrounding municipalities, thus increasing her wealth and population, using the milway system of of New-England to the best advantage. She has never yet surrendered finally either to war, to tyranny, to Federal blunders, to monetary convulsious, or to Ah! here is an American tourist who has been distinguishing himself in Ireland. Mr. Fitzhenry of Boston has run away with Miss Agnes Barry, metropolisies. Gradually, in all that becomes a metropolisies, she has steadily advanced, wise in her

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Continued from First Page.

broken foot of a china vase under the other. But at a rule it may be said that the goods in store war, too bulky to be removed even had the fire not very soon cut off communication. The loss, therefore, is its foundation down to a comparatively modern in almost all cases a total one. The circumstances differ from those of Chicago in another particular, the direct loss falling entirely within the city of they may be safely trusted to recover themselves | Boston, and on the class which is best able to hear the from the temporary prestration which has befallen | The insurance was chiefly in Boston companies, for them. For the city owes its very existence to the Boston underwriters were always eager to take risks trials and persecutions which beset its founders, on the very property which has been so undesnite destroyed. How many of the communication destroyed. How many of the companies will gr were so dear to them to found new ones in the down you may estimate from another disputch, but wilderness. To borrow a jest of Sterne, the even if the worst anticipations should be realized, the loss is not more than the city can easily endure. PLUCK OF THE PROPER.

The courage of the people is magnificent. When this morning, I found men who had lost everything groping their way through the larid smoke, looking for the ruins of their stores, to put up places . among the still burning debris announcing their removal to other quarters. By daybreak the whole accessible part of the district was dotted with extemporized signs. Macullar, Williams & Parker, who occupied one of the finest of the rained stores, where they employed 2,000 bands, began business this morning in the Mason & Hamila building. The great dry goods house of Sargent Brothers caught fire at 8:00 Saturday night. In belf an hour salesmen were on the way to New-York to benevolent of New-York will exert themselves | perhaps forever; to break asunder those chords of | lay in a fresh stock of goods, and the firm resules operations immediately. Their loss was between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

These are fair specimens of the spirit which at imates the whole community. The Hartford and Eric Company began to rebuild their depot to-day, but changed their minds, and determined to ado, & a more elaborate and costly plan. The merchants are hurrying about to secure new premises. The city is beginning to clear the streets. Though the stones are almost too bet to be handled, some of the obstructed thoroughfares are already for fravel.

Better than all, the citizens and the authorities are gravely considering plans for the improvement of the new Boston, and great questions of fire-proof construction which must now assume such importance in every city of the world. The Common Council are deliberating upon improvements in W.s. map of the burned quarter. There are to be no more narrow lanes, but broad, straight streets as 1 open squares, and the owners of the property and only waiting for the boundaries to be fixed in order to begin to build.

Such good humor in adversity, such consequent under disaster, such plack, such enterprise, and such solid sense, cannot be praised too bighly. A city whose merchants are made of this stuff will son forget a catastrophe like an \$89,000,000 fire.

The less has been estimated at all amounts from \$30,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The heat judges agree to day upon the smaller of these figures. But very for vaults have been reached, and no one can guess how much may be recovered from the rains. I saw for a or five safes opened on Washington and sts, and in every instance the books and paper were reduced to a cinder.

The Sub-Treasury in the Post-Office building row. tained \$15,000,000, all saved. The money was tacorted through State-st., to-day, by two companies of marines and a company of artillery, and the prople cheered it as if it were their best friend. Too Post-Office will be ready to receive and displace mails as usual after to might.

The Western Union Telegraph Company back to its quarters on State-t, and bas now al wires to New-York ; but the accumulation of the. sages is enormous, and in spite of the oberry of if officers, and the expertness of the operations, there

WHAT THE FIRE HAS DONE-WHAT BOOK & WILL DO.

THE DOUNDARIES OF THE BURNY PROTECT HOW MUCH BUSINESS WILL SUFFERD-DESPONDENCY—THE CITY WILL BISE AS IN MORE MAGNIFICENCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPLY !! Boston, Nov. 11-1 a. m .- Over two wards of south-east part of Boston hangs a heavy red curtain a smoke, illuminated now and then by fierce flashes a flame, and broken by the flying fragments of experience. ing buildings. Precisely what goes on weight the burning district it is impossible to tell. A picket of soldiers and police bars every avenue, and pone by the firemen are allowed to appreach the scotte of the constructed, would probably be very hard to burn down; but in the blast-furnace of a the Indians were the most troublesome to the colony from the rear of the old Post-Office on State-off, as commission from the Crown for Collector and Sur- depot, at the junction of Federal and Broad ers, is destroyed, and the fire has thence swept and were spared. Both sides of Summer et. 223 gone as far as Hovey's great retail atom and the street is full of the powder of calcigranite. All the east side of Washington-st. lag. ac from Milk-st. to Summer, including the new Trees script building. The Post newspaper office to in inbut not destroyed. The buildings on State et. cept the old Post-Office, are safe time far. The Pest-Office has been removed to Fancuil Hall. The next Post-Office, though situated in the midst of the flames, is still standing, and will probably be saved. The area of devastation is a little over 64 acres, and the number of burned buildings is estimated at 700 ; but the danger is by no means at end, and it is uscless now to speculate on the probabl while the conflagration is not extinguished but only controlled.

The flames have just crossed Washington-st., near Summer, and are threatening Jordan & March's store, the fresh outbreak being caused by an explosion of gas. Thence they seem to be moving southward, but they no longer have the terrible, midstless sweep that they had last night. There is no lack of water nor of engines, but great dimenli, experienced in forcing water to the tops of the four and five-story buildings and the terrible Mansard roofs, which, in a great fire, are about as bad as barrels of gunpowder, servous nurseries of destruction, conxing the flames from street to street, far beyond the effective reach of the hose, and making the narrow streets like furnaces. The Advertiser of this mount of will say : A BOSTON VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

"Our estimate sets the entire loss at eighty million; of dollars—a prodigious destruction in itself, but by no means to inflict a crushing blow upon the prospectly of Boston. All the old boot and shoe manufacturing and commission firms are solvent, and even strong, as below the fire, and, by their solvency, will preserve to Beston unimpaired the very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms, also, in the same line course out of the fire with large losses, it is true, but while to meet all their engagements and to continue their business. The same may be said in general terms of the large manufacturers and dealers in clothing. Their stocks in hand are consumed, but their surplus of a well in bills and accounts receivable, together with what its That there will be failures in several of the lemited lines of business is probable; but in the case of month firms we believe it will be found that ship a suspension of payments until they can ascertain hew much of their insurance can be realized, they will result payments and go on as before. In the magnitude of its estructiveness the Boston configuration of 1872 is second in rank among all the fires which have occurred in to-Unifed States, that of Chicago, of course, standing at the head of the list. By the last-named most scribbs event some 17,000 buildings, covering an area of 2,134 acres, were consumed; but the difference in the consparative value of the buildings and goods destroyed there and here may be inferred from the fact that the total actual loss by the Chleago Bre was \$196,000,000, the amount assigned to buildings being \$3,000,000, and to merchandise and personal effects \$143,600,000. struction by our fire, covering less than a thirtists the space, was therefore by value very nearly cuchally that of the great Chicago calamity."

CHEERFUL IN THE MUST OF DISASTEE. This is a very moderate estimate of the less tench more moderate than I have heard from other jources, but it does not overrate the courage and the ener; of the citizens. Hundreds of merchanis have brest pouring into the givy from all quarters, and all alike